meeting of the wool-growers of the United States was resumed at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The committee appointed to prepare an address to the wool-growers of the sountry submitted the following:

To the Wool-Growers and Sheep Breeders of

GENTLEMEN:-At the National Convention of the Wool-Growers and Sheep-Breeders of the United States, held at Chicage on the 19th of May, 1884, and which was attended by delegates from twenty States, a committee was appointed to draw up an address to the woolgrowers of the country for the purpose of arousing them to a proper realization of the necessity that exists for immediate and energetic action, if they would rescue that great industry in which they are engaged from the present depressed condition, and impending dangers of a still more serious nature. The members of the committee firmly believe that the existing sad condition of the interest you represent has been brought about largely, if not

altogether, by adverse Congressional legisla-

tion, and that it WILL NOT AGAIN BE PROSPEROUS until Congress shall reverse its action at the last session, and restore the rate of duty to that which prevailed under the tariff of 1867, by which for the first time in the history of this country equitable relations were established in this industry between the duties on wool and those on woolen goods. It can be conclusively shown that the tariff act of that year gave to American producers of both wool and woolen goods steady markets, a sure expansion of production, and through this expanded production it gave consumers cheaper wools and woolens than were ever before known in America, and brought the prices for all goods of ordinary wear, and of many for fine and luxurious wear, lower or as low as are known in Europe or elsewhere. The repeal of the tariff of 1867 on wool and woolens was not asked for, as has been alleged, by the conservative business sentiment of the country, or by any considerable number of the American people. It was brought about wholly through the efforts of importers and others interested in securing in the United States a market for foreign wools, aided by a few parties who desired to make use of the foreign product as a whip to subdue the American market and menace the American producers, upon whom they were necessarily compelled to rely for nine-tenths of the wool required in this business. These combined influences,

UNPATRIOTIC AND UNAMERICAN, as they were, led to the passage of the unwise. abortive and suicidal tariff act of 1882 to which we firmly believe may be attributed the present depressed condition of the woolen industry. You have, doubtless, gentlemen, heard much of late touching the soundness of the policy of putting raw materials of manufacture including wool on the free list. We trust that you will resent such a proposition whenever and by whoever it is made with indignation which it greatly merits. Wool is the finished product of a million flocks whose owners have by years of intelligent and patient labor and the expenditure of large sums of money brought their product to the present too high standard of excellence to class it simply as "raw material:" as something that has been produced almost without cost or expenditure, time and labor and it is an injustice against which we trust you will enter an effective protest, Arguments used in the defense of the principle of protection apply at least as forcibly to wool as to any article on the tariff schedule. The growing of wool is equally the same with growing of food and forests and with the manufacture of iron and steel. and the maintenance of the commercial marine and navy, also of the National militia, which is the primary element of National defence in war and of financial security and independence, which, if placed at neglect or loss, would

DERANGE OUR ENTIRE MONETARY SYSTEM, and place the entire country and all its interests in a condition of industrial and colonial vassalage to foreign producers, which will be equally fatal to the happiness and unbecoming to the dignity and honor of the Nation, whose annual increase in wealth is now three fold more than any other nation, and whose population now gives it the second rank among civilized empires, and first among the self, free-governing and enlightened peoples." The appeal finally declares that the wool-growers have a perfect right to ask Congress for a restoration of the policy of protection, and concludes in the following terms: "We especially ask you to sustain at the polls for legislative offices only such candidates as are in favor of adequately protecting and encouraging the great industry of sheep husbandry by voting to restore the wool tariff of 1867, or rates of duties, at least, as protective as those embodied in that act." The report was unanimously adopted. The remaining session was taken up by discussing the methods for united action in the pending National Presidential canvass in making the power of the wool growing industry felt. Adjourned.

A Texas Storm. GALVESTON, May 22.—Specials from points in Northeastern Texas report another heavy rainfall yesterday, continuing all of the Associated Press and similar associanight. This makes the fourth unus- tionf will be greatly reduced. For the purnally heavy rainfall since the 1st of May. Immense tracts of land are flooded, and such tremendous rains have not been known in Texas for many years. Great damage to to give true quotations a single hour, crops has already resulted. In some sections crops will have to be planted the third time. At Weatherford, Corsicana, Dallas and oth- the work is effectually accomplished. No er points, the rain-fall was from five to eight inches. It will be seen that the floods pre this country. If no past abuses can be vail throughout entire Eastern Texas. At shown to have occurred, or even if believed Mexia, added to torrents of rain a cyclone there have been, in fact, no abuses of it, of considerable force passed over the north | the temptation to abuse it is enormous, and east portion of the city. A peculiar glare will sooner or later prove irresistible. The east portion of the city. A peculiar guare will sooner of later prove the power away 251,62285c.

of light followed its track, at times quite bill will effectually take the power away 251,62285c.

RYE-Dull at 61c. brilliant. It is now believed that it did from the Western Union or any other primuch damage. Information is also received vate telegraph company by the low rates that a cyclone two hundred yards wide passed between Fairfield and Stewartsville. | lower rates which it secures to commercial Forests were uprooted in its pathway and associations. Competition in furnishing farmers are now out ascertaining the extent | commercial and financial news to all points of the damage by following its track. A and places is not to be expected under this special from Hampstead reports that a tor | bill, but it will be sufficient if it insures, as it nado passed through the county near is sure to do, competition in furnishing Howth's Station, sweeping everything be such news to more important places whereby fore it. A child six weeks old was blown the field for profitable tampering with pubsixty yards and not hurt. A house contain- lic intelligence will be so narrow that the ing five negroes, was blown down, but al. temptation will no longer constitute a senescaped but one child, which was killed | sible danger.

Railroad Accident. PITTSBURG, PA., May 21 .- A mixed train on the Pan Handle Rallroad collided with a lounge in his office in the Mills Building. a freight at Wheeling Junction this morn- Horace S. Taylor, of the firm of E. P. ing at five o'clock forty miles from James & Co., bankers, fell over without a this city, killing one man and injuring moment's warning and expired. He was a five others. The mixed train consisting of eight freight cars and a passenger caboose was backing on to a side track and ing from heart disease for several years. the flagman had been sent back to notify the freight, but owing to fog the engineer did versing pleasantly with his physician, Dr. not see him in time to prevent the accident and the freight crashed into the engine and He did not complain of feeling badly. A caboose. D. Bartholomew, a traveling street rumor attributing his death to sudden salesman for a Cincinnati firm, with his res- and startling information concerning the idence in East Dubuque, Ills., was killed stock market was emphatically denied by instantly. The five injured were employes his friends. He was a well-known Freeof the road.

Great Shcts. Bowie, Tex., May 22.-A difficulty has occurred here between John M. Rarex, editor of the Northwest, and H. C. Leonard, of the Bowie Free Press. For some weeks past they had been indulging in personalties through their papers. Rarex came to town ley did not appear at the bank Wednesday and was at the bank. Leonard in passing saw him, and called him out. Leonard asked him if he proposed to apologize for what he had said. Rarex said he did not. Other words followed, Leonard drew a pistol. Rarex followed suit. Both fires simultaneously, and each missed his man Officers interfered and took the pistols from them. They waived examination and gav bond in the sum of two hundred and fift

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Report of the Senate Committee-A Re. view of the Present Telegraph System-Extraordinary Powers of the Western

the prices which the Western Union paid in

claimed before the committee by the West-

to say, in addition to its lines and equip-

ments over and above their maintenance.

This may be true to some extent, but cannot

1867 to 1883, both inclusive, \$34,000,000

in addition to stock dividends of \$20,807,190.

As the process paid by the Western Union

in its own stock do not furnish even an ap-

proximate idea of the actual cost of the

lines which it has purchased from other

companies, and as representatives of the

has itself expended in the construction of

lines, the committee have endeavored to

ascertain what it would now cost to repro-

miles of wire actually used and necessary

to its business of transmitting telegrams is

the average cost of the wire, in-

and beyond what it would now cost to re-

produce similar lines cannot be determined.

as the public has been made to believe the

nominal capital was a real one, it has ten-

ded to induce acquiescence in excessive

are too high, of making their charges more

equal as between different localities and

different classes of telegrams, and of guard-

ing against the mischief and dangers of

of the country in the hands of a pri-

vate company which enjoys a practical mo-

nopoly, the committee have reported the ac-

companying bill. The report says the con-

stitutional right of the Government to

establish a postal telegraph is undoubted

and that there are obvious and sufficient

answers to the objection that such a line will

to twenty-five cents immediately and to

twenty cents in five years and secure uni-

form charges irrespective of the amount of

business in different places for telegrams to

newspapers and to commercial news asso-

ciations, and continues as follows: Under

the present telegraphic system the pos-

sibility of a species of censorship which is

one of the most alarming dangers which

menace the country arises in two dis-

tinct ways, each of which requires a sep-

or less than that, in advance to

those whom it means to favor and

such power should be allowed to exist in

which it secures to everybody, and by still

A Well-Known New Yorker Dead.

NEW YORK, May 23.-While sitting upon

large and elderly man, and had been suffer-

Just before he died Mr. Taylor was con-

William Young, and two other gentlemen.

Another Defalcation.

NEW YORK, May 24.-Charles A Hinek-

ley, Paying Teller of the West Side Bank.

Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth street, has

embezzied ninety-six thousand dollars of the

bank's funds and decamped. The embezzle-ment was discovered Wednesday last. Hinck-

morning, and not answering to a summons

sent to his house, it was expected that some-

thing was wrong. The books were over-

hauled and a large deficit due the bank was

discovered. The officers certify that the

capital stock of \$200,000 is intact,

and that there is a surplus of \$100,182.

There is to be added to this surplus bonds

of \$10,000 of the paying teller, given by the Fidelity and Indemnity Company.

mason.

cluding poles, construction and

struments for telegraphing would

being dramatized, and the adaptation WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The report of will be produced both in England and the Senate Committee on Post-offices and America. Post-roads on the subject of postal tele--At Paterson, N. J., a five-year-old graph has been completed by Senator Hill. boy fell into the Passaic River and was It gives a history of the increase of debts, carried over the falls, where he was resrentals and capital stock of the Western cued unhurt. The falls are eighty feet Union Company and the value of its prophigh.-N. Y. Sun. erty, leased and otherwise, and says the capital stock of \$80,000,000 has arisen to nearly

-At Augusta, Ga., the other day lightning struck a hen that was setting the whole of it from stocks, dividends and on a nest of eggs. The poor biddy was from purchases made of lines of other comcompletely roasted by the fierce heat, panies, which were paid for by issues of and picked clean. stock. It is evident, the report continues.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

the entire debt of Nantucket, Mass.

-Some unknown benefactor has paid

-George Elliot's "Adam Bede." is

-Oscar Wilde says that living in Enits stocks for competing lines were vastly in excess of either cost or earnings. It was try. "For instance," he says, "you can hear me lecture in England for twentyern Union that it had from time to time ex- five cents, but in America it costs a pended out of its current earnings consider- dollar."

able money on construction account; that is -A New York bootblack of mixed In-Indian and negro blood, twenty-three years old, has a record of twelve lives saved by him. He is justly proud of be true to an extent justifying the enormous stock dividends which the company has it, but he should now be very careful made, nor was the appropriation of the cur- not to blast his reputation by saving a sherry and port. Although the dishes rent income to the construction account suf- dude .- N. Y. Times.

ficient to prevent the payment of munificent cash dividends to sharelimb of it was sawed up at the mill of Walker & Ferguson and turned out 470 feet of lumber. The butt end of the tree was so large that it could not be moved by a team of six mules .- N. Y. Times.

-A correspondent of the Raleigh (N. Western Union, which alone possesses the C.) Chronicle says: "I saw, the other information, have given no definite or deday, a good large Methodist Church, in Haywood County, near Pigeon River, that was built, shingles, pulpit, pews and all from one tree that grew on duce lines equal in every respect to those Pigeon River."

which the Western Union have acquired on -Dennis T. Caddigan, the oldest hoall ways. The committee believes it to be a tel clerk in America, died at the Sturtelarge estimate to assume that the number of vant House recently of apoplexy, aged seventy years. He served as clerk in hotels for fifty-one years in Boston, Phi-350,000. The committee believe also that ladelphia, San Francisco and New York. He won his fame at the St. Nicholas, in not this city. - N. Y. Herald.

-In the city of New York alone it is exceed seventy dollars per mile, which would make the total cost \$24,500,000. The estimated that there are at present no exact excess of capitalization of the Western fewer than four hundred millionaires, Union beyond the actual cost of its lines, \$50,000,000 apiece, while there are about That it is enormous is entirely plain and ten who possess from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000 each, Mr. Wm. H. Vanderundisputed. In reference to inquiry whether bilt standing at the head of the whole this excess of capitalization, arising from list with the magnificent accumulation stock dividends and from purchases of other lines at inflated prices paid in stock, has of \$200,000,000.

operated injuriously in the way of increas--"Vulgarity, pure and simple, is preing the charges of the Western Union for tending to be what you are not," says the transmission of telegrams, the com- Emily Faithful. This, however, is too mittee deem it sufficient to say their own sweeping. It is considered the height of conclusions correspond with the opinions of vulgarity for a couple on their wedding the country that its effect in that direction cannot be a matter of doubt, and that it has tour to "spoon" in public, although by been very great. The swollen capitalization | so doing they are only acting naturally of the Western Union has created at one while it is considered anything but vuland the same time a cover, an inducement, gar for them to treat each other like and in some senses a necessity for excessive brother and sister, which they are not. charges for telegrams. So long and so fat -Buffalo Express.

-There is a man in Berrien County, Georgia, who has not slept in a bouse charges, while the exposure of the actual since the war. He carries his entire nature of the nominal capital does not di- wardrobe with him wherever he goes, minish the pressure of the motives which as well as his pantry and kitchen utenimpel the manager of the company to keer sile, and spends his night wherever up the charges which are essential to the dark may overtake him. He is a veritamaintenance of the present dividends upon ble curiosity. He never reads newsthe immense mass of its watered stock. For papers, claiming that to read the Bible the purpose of relieving the country of the as it should be read occupies all of his burden of the charges for telegrams, which time. Several days since he inquired of the editor of a paper if Germany and

having the control of the telegraph business -Colonel A. Heaton Robertson, of New Haven, Conn., has a gold watch a pretty face, but if she is a comely feeling of pity clave his head with his which is probably nearly two hundred years old. It was a present to him from Abram Heaton, his grandfather, who was born in 1776, and who remembered his father carryoperate injuriously upon private telegraphs, ing it, as far back as he could The report asserts that the passage of the postal telegraph bill will reduce the average and a stop attachment, with a second and a stop attachment, with a second charge per telegram from thirty-nine cents hand marking the quarters. The piece bears the name of a Liverpool maker, but the date of its manufacture is not given. Notwithstanding its age the watch keeps excellent time. - Hartford Post

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Provisions. St. Louis, May 24.

FLOUR-Unchanged. arate consideration. The first is the power which telegraph companies themselves have in manipulating news "for sinister purposes," and second is the same power pos-\$1.02% bid. CORN—Lower; 51%@52%c cash; 51%@51%c sessed by the Associated Press and other May; 514@514c June; 524c July; 534@534c

sessed by the Associated Fiess and outer similar associations, not themselves owning telegraph lines, but making special compacts for the transmission of telegrams over pacts for the transmission of telegrams over the special compacts for the tra BARLEY-Dull at 60@80c. appear that the power of the telegraph com-PROVISIONS-Slow and easy; only a small pany in this respect will be entirely taken job trade.

PRODUCE-Butter, unchanged. Eggs, unaway by the pending bill, and that the power CATTLE-Market steady; exports, \$6.40@6.75; good to choice shipping, \$5.906.640; common to medium, \$5.406.585; corn-fed Texans, \$5.25 pose, the report says, of giving fabulous for-@5.75; grass do \$4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@5.25. tunes to its inside managers and their friends, the Western Union need not send friends, the Western Union need not send untrue marked quotations. It has only 65.50; Texans do, \$3.0064.85. Hogs-Market active; Yorkers, \$5.25@5.50; packing, \$4.90@5.40; heavy, \$5.30@5.50.

FLOUR-Dull WHEAT—Dull; May, 884@894c; June, 894@904c; July, 914@934; August, 904@ 924c. No. 2 spring, 884@894c. Conn-Dull; cash, 54@54%e; May, 54@ 54%c; June, 54%@56%c; July, 56%@57%c; August, 58/25814c.

Barley-Weak and lower at 69c. PROVISIONS-Pork, in fair demand; cash, \$18.3754@18.50. Lard, quiet and steady; cash, Hogs-Market stronger and 5@10c higher; rough packing, \$5.00@5.35; packing and shipping, \$5.35@5.70; light, \$5.00@5.80; skips, \$3.55

ports, \$6.50@6.50; good to choice shipping, \$6.10@6.60; common to medium, \$5.75@6.10; grass Texans, \$4.25@5.00; corn-fed Texans, SHEEP-Market fair and demand steady; inferior to fair, \$2.50@3.75; medium to good, \$4.00@5.00; choice to extra, \$5.00@5.50.

NEW YORK, May 24. FLOUR-Quiet. WHEAT-Lower; ungraded red, 78c@\$1.06; No. 2 red, \$1.02% @1.03. Conn-Lower; ungraded, 58@63%c; No. 3, 82c: No. 2, 624 6363c. OATS-Easier; mixed western, 37@38c; white, PROVISIONS—Lard weak, quoted at \$8.45. PRODUCE — Butter, weak; 8220. Eggs, strong, 14c.

Beeves-Steady; common to prime steers

5.6.1637.30; extra, \$7.40@7.50; fat bulls, \$4.90@ SHEEP-Market dull; clipped sheep, \$4.00@ 6, 40; spring lambs, \$7.00@9.00. Hogs-Nominally stendy at \$5.10@5.80. hansas City, May 24.

FLOUR-Dull. WHEAT-The markets were weak and lower: Cash No. 2 red was nominal with 80% asked and 84c bid. There was no trading in any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery.

CORN—This market was also weaker to-day.

cash No. 2 mixed having sold at 46246½c; May sold at 452c; June was nominal and July sold at 442c. Cash No. 2 white mixed was nominal and May sold at 54c; June sold at 53 G534c.
OATS-No. 2 cash, no bids, 304c asked; May,
June and rejected cash, no bids nor offerings.
RYE-No bids nor offerings.

PRODUCE-Butter, choice creamery, 20c. Eggs, lic per dozen.

Provisions—Prices are for job lots. Car lots 1/4c lower. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 7c; clear sides, 94c; long clear sides, 9c; clear rib sides, 9c. Smoked meats—Shoulders, 71/4c; long clear sides, 9/4c; rib sides, 9/4c; clear sides, 9/4c;

CATTLE-The market! was steady at Pri-day's prices. Shipping steers, \$5.75@6.20; butchers' steers, 5.4.25.45. Hogs-The market was firmer and higher; prices ran d from \$5.3.65.55.

A Celestial Banquet.

Our friends are introduced to a roomful of elegantly dressed people (all men of course,) who shake their own hands, clasped together in front, and bow themselves to the ground. The host presents his son, arrayed like himself in richest satin and silk brocade. The boy has been politely trained and prostrates at the feet of the father's guests, striking his forehead on the floor three The music now strikes up a perfect din and all are invited out to a great dining-hall, where there are numbers of square tables inlaid with pearl, around which the guests seat themselves. The host, with the most honor- together, like a huge mass of rock able guests, is at the head of the room. and the rank gradually recedes away from him. Now the fun begins in earnest. The two foreigners, fortunately or otherwise, are placed at the posts of honor, and, out of courtesy, are compelled to at least taste of every dish placed on the table. Imagine partaking of such delicacies as shark's fins. and eggs which have been mellowing Hebrews are more to the left of the for a year. The Chinese regard these last in the same manner that we do our are brought on and removed by servants, it is considered the polite thing for the host himself to serve the guests at his table, who in turn serve him and each other. This is done in an odd fashion: The server arises, takes his ivory chop sticks in hand, and, fishing out the daintiest part of some dish before him, hands it with care in the deep saucer or bowl before each guest. The most ludicrous part of this is that the person thus honored is expected to rise each time, murmur "Zia zia" (thank you), and subside again. When this is repeated six or eight times in five minutes it becomes very funny, then rather monotonous, and at last exceedingly trying to the spinal column. The doctor, being fond of a joke, takes particular pains to be excessively polite to his companion, and the wavelike motion he keeps him constantly describing is most affecting. There are seventeen courses, in exactly the reversed order to which we are accustomed-sweetmeats, nuts and cakes coming first. A pudding, which ranks in their esti- of the name of Protestant is due as mation as a plum pudding to us, comes every one knows, to the famous protest thirty of whom own from \$5,000,000 to next, composed of water-lily auts, blue of that day, in 1529, against a decree of rice and a Chinese fruit called lichee. the diet of Spires. Another series of Soon after this appears varnished duck | events, of a widely different but scarcely -a dish not many foreigners would less important character, were to date relish. The fowl is first dried, smoked from the 19th of April, 1775, when the and then varnished over, this process first shot was fired in the American making it good (?) for any length of Revolutionary war at Lexington. The time. Birds nest and alligator soups day has also been illustrated by the make their appearance toward the close death of several notable personages of the feast, and our suffering friend, as | e. g., of Byron (of whom Disraeli's he attempts to choke them down, de- "Lord Cadurcis" is perhaps the most cides they are as novel in their com- appreciative sketch ever conceived) in

> hai Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Qualifications Required for a Governess.

the convenience of the guests.—Shana

position as in the cognomen. The

are necessary for a governess?" "Well, a first-class governess must be able to speak three or four languages | 1012, after the capture of the metroand be well up in the higher branches of female education. In addition to her educational qualifications she must | having fallen on the same day in 1012 be a person possessing force of charac-France were still at war, referring to the war of 1870.—Louisville Courier- ter. She must unite firmness with amiability and have a natural ability to bones. "At last one Thrum, whom govern children. It is not absolutely Ælfheah had converted, and whom he necessary that a governess should have woman it is a circumstance greatly in

> her favor." "What salaries do these people receive?"

"Women competent to teach the

higher branches get all the way from ten to eighty dollars per month and board. The highest pay is received by very few persons in the business. According to the rules of fashionable society, a governess is now considered a necessary adjunct of every well-regulated family. It is not alone refined people who employ governesses. Ignorant and uncouth shoddy aristocrats often engage the services of a governess, either to educate themselves and families, or just for the looks of the thing. Many people who have suddenly acquired wealth find themselves sadly lacking in the elements of cvilization, decency and common sense. Such shoddy aristocrats often have an intense desire to mingle in refined society, and they know that they can not do so until their language and manners are freed from their uucouthness. In this way a field is opened for the governess in the business of educating men

well advanced in years.' A middle-aged lady, who has been a governess for twenty years, related some of her experiences. "There is a great difference in the

manner in which we are treated by dif- will finally eradicate them. Occasionferent families," she said. "I have ally German asters will assume a stuntlived with people who seemed to regard ed, sickly appearance, and if taken out me as an ordinary servant and entitled of the ground the roots will be found to no special consideration. On the covered with little aphides. They should other hand, I have had employers who treated me with as much respect as if I with wood ashes. Indeed, wood ashes had been a member of their own fami- on the soil, or a little weak lime water, lies. . One of the greatest sources of will often work a cure without digging OATS-Lower; cash, 314c; May, 3146314c; lies. . One of the greatest sources of will often work a cure without digging June, 3146224c; July, 2246224c; August, vexation to me has been the lack of up the plants. —Josiah Hoopes, in N. Y. judgment on the part of parents regarding the management of their children. If their children do not make good progress in their studies and deportment, fault is found with the gov- CATTLE-Sh erness. It frequently happens that child is very difficult to manage. CATTLE-Market active and 10c higher; ex- have had children in my charge who would not obey me or give proper at tention to their studies. If I reproved them their parents were offended and the children were given to understand that I was not worth minding, anyway. The position of a governess so circum stanced is far from being an enviable one. The business unfits a person for any other calling. Take my case, for instance. I have followed it until have reached middle age, and I expec to keep at it until I am incapacitated by old age. No family cares to have a ploy. So, you see, the time is not far distant when I shall have to step down and out to give place to some younger and perhaps better-looking woman.'

-A young lady of Birmingham was about to marry a young man of Talla dega, and it was to be on the strict quiet. When the bridegroom arrived at his Birmingham hotel, the bride to be seized the telephone to tell him she was ready and willing; unfortunately the telephone got mixed, and landed her message in the midst of a fashionable boarding-house of that city. Of course that gave the affair away, for in ten minutes all the town knew of it. Happily, the wedding came off all the same. - Mobile Register.

-Charlie Woodward, of New Egypt, N. J., fifteen years old, picked a cart-ridge with a pin. He now has one thumb and two fingers less then when he began the experiment.

| No. J., fifteen years old, picked a cart-ridge with a pin. He now has one thumb and two fingers less then when he began the experiment.

Modern Algiers.

A traveler arrriving at Algiers by rail naturally feels a sense of disappointment, as if he were come upon a them, rises what is left of the old Arab | COCK'S PLASTERS cured in four hours. city. The houses, white as an advanced knowledge of the art of whitewashing can make them, are irregularly piled candy. A flight of five hundred steps leads to the Kasha, or port, that surmoun 8 the height; and many other streets and lanes, dark, narrow and circutious, lead to the same point, giving the old town a triangular shape. Scattered over the hills on either side of the city one sees a large number of villas; those belonging to the French and rich town, while to the right live a large number of English, who occupy a tract of land extending three or four miles beyond Algiers. The impression of the place is much grander when one approaches it by water; its fine harbor, with the forts, lighthouse, and arsenal, the rising mass of buildings of dazzling whiteness, terminating in the grand old fort on the summit, and the Moorish villas which surround the bay, half concealed by the luxuriance of the foliage, make Algiers one of the most beautiful of cities. The climate is absolute perfection. Neither hot nor cold, but allowing one always to sit with open windows. The seasons are not marked by the budding of trees and the putting forth of flowers, for this is going on throughout the year .- Cor. Hartford Times.

A Great Day in History.

Even before the death of Lord Beaconsfield the 19th of April was a day to be remembered in the history both of England and of the world. The origin 1824; of Christian of Sweden, 1689; of inger bowls and dovlies brought on Melanchthon, 1560. Nor should Thomas when all have finished, are quite unique, Sackville, Earl of Dorset and Lord consisting of steaming hot bowls of Treasurer of England, be forgotton. water, out of which long linen cloths Like Lord Beaconsfield, he first disare wrung and passed at each table for | tinguished himself (and in youth) as an uthor; was elected a member of the House of Commons; was raised to the peerage; became the first Minister of April (1608). The prayer book further "What qualifications do you consider reminds us that the day is sacred to the memory of St. Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by the Danes in politan city. It was on the Saturday after Easter, the Central calendar as in 1884. The Danes, "who had had confirmed the day before, out of a battle ax." Ælfheah, it need hardly be observed, is Prof. Freeman's way of spelling the saint's name. -St. James Gazette.

Plant Lice.

Although there are several species of these troublesome little pests, known by the technical term of aphides, their destruction is similar. In light stony soils they will fasten on the roots of apple trees, and in a short time cause a mass of ungainly excrescences and knobs, so as to injure the vitality of the tree and eventually cause its death. Wood ashes scattered over the surface of the soil close to its trunk will often effect a cure; but in bad cases the tree should be dug. then wash the roots clean, dust with wood ashes, or air-slacked lime, and replant.

The annoying green fly is very readily eradicated, but if not taken in time will permanently injure many plants. Under glass, the smoke from tobacco stems quickly destroys them, and on roses in the open air, a little pyreturum powder and women, who in many instances are or white hellebore is sure death to the unwelcome visitors. The black species that disfigure the tips of chrysanthemums in Summer are more difficult to get rid of, but a frequent dusting with snuff is a partial cure at least, and if persisted in be washed in tepid water and sprinkled Tribune.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, May 27, 1884.

	Native Heifers	4 10	6	5 00	1
i	Native Cows Butchers' Steers	3 50	6	4 50	ì
•	Butchers' Steers	5 00	6		1
)	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	5 15	0		1
	Light	5 29 1 02	0		ł
ł	WHEAT-No. 1	1 02	6	8434	1
i	No. 2 No. 3	76	6		1
	CORN-No. 2	45		47	ł
١	CORN-No. 2	23	Gh.		ı
	RYE-No. 2. FLOUR-Fancy, per sack HAY-Car lots, bright	50	ă	51	1
	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	2 35	Ø.	2 40	Ī
	HAY-Car lots, bright	7 00	0		t
•	BUTTER-Choice dairy	18	60	20	ſ
ľ	CHEESE-Kansas, new	11		12	1
1	EGGS-Choice	10	0		ı
ĕ	PORK-Hams	125	6	1314	ł
ā	ouourders		#16.EE	934	1
P			6	934	Ť
ř	WOOL-Missouri, unwashed		å	18	ı
ē	POTATOES-Per bushel	45	ä	50	ı
	ST. LOUIS.	300			H
	CATTLE-Shipping Steers	5 90	0	8 40	1
ij	Butchers' Steers	5 40	a	5.85	1
i		5 25	ä	5 60	Ŧ
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 00	a	4 85	Ł
9	FLOUR-XXX to choice	3 75	0	4 50	Ł
7	WHEAT-No. 2 Winter	1 103	(68)	1 12	r
9	No. 3.	1 02	68	1 04	l
	CORN-No. 2 mixed OATS-No. 2	513	60	53%	Ł
ď	0A15-No. 2	315	10	33%	ı
Ì	RYE-No. 2	60	6	61	F.
9	PORK COTTON-Middling	10 00	6	18 45 1114	1
IJ	TOBACCO-New Lugs	4 40	8	4 75	L
B	Medium new leaf	6 25		5 75	Г
ļ		-	•	0 10	ŀ.
i	CATTLE-Good shipping	6 10	0	6 50	Ш
9	HOGS Good to obnice	5 (0)	a	E 95	ı.
i	SHEEP-Fair to choice	5 00	ă	5 50	ē
ä	FLOUR-Common to choice	5 00	6	6 00	R
Ŗ	SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Common to choice WHEAT-No. 2 red	1 09	6	1 09%	ı
ŧ	No. 3	78	6	80	L
۱	No. 3. No. 2 Spring.	88	0	89%	1
ø	CORN-No. 2	543	10	80%	1
J	CIATS-NO. 2	203	ora.	31	
ı	RYE: PORK-New Mess.	10 00	6	62	1
ı	PURK-New Mess	19 99		18 50	1
1	NEW YORK.		_	- 00	F
1	CATTLE-Exports	6 16			

CURE OF PAIN IN BACK AND STIFF 10t ADELPHI STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y., February 20, 1884. I have had pain in my back for years and modern French town with its streets, it troubled me night and day. I could get large warehouses, colonades, and gay no relief, not even for an hour. At last, shop windows. This is modern Algiers; hearing so much of Allcock's Plasters, and it lies along the borders of the sea . I tried two. In three hours the pain began for a distance of two miles or more, and to decrease; in twelve hours I was entirely on the rising hillsides, three or four relieved. I continued wearing the Plasters blocks upwards. High above the a week, and was entirely cured. I also French building, and directly back of used them for a stiff neck, which ALL-N. A. MULLAY. CURE OF LUMBAGO. 160% SUMMIT AVE., JERSEY C:TY, N. J., February 18, 1884. This is to certify that I have been troubled with lumbago for a long time, and have tried everything, and could not get relief until I used ALLCOCK'S POBOUS PLASTERS.

I have also used BRANDRETH'S PILLS in

they give me the best satisfaction. M. VREELAND.

THE Empress of Austria can set type and the empress of an American farm can set a hen. Customs differ in different countries .- Merchant Traveler.

Cancer for Twenty Years. Mr. W. R. Robinson, Davisboro, Ga., writes, under date Jan. 3, 1884: "I am get-ting on finely, the ulcer is gradually healing. I feel that Swift's Specific will cure the horrible cancer which has been feeding

on me for over twenty years."

Mr. O. G. Barron, of Banning, Ga., writes, dated March 3, 1884: "The soreness has all gone out of the Cancer, and my health has greatly improved. I have taken six botiles of Swift's Specific, for a Skin Cancer, which I have had for years."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases
mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co.,

Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. "PA, what are 'puts' and 'calls' on State

street?" "Well, a man puts his money in a broker's hands and when he calls for it it is all gone."—Boston Times. Come, Gentle Spring,

and bring malaria, dyspepsia, biliousness, torpidity of liver and a train of kindred maladies. Fortunately Kidney-Wort is at hand. It may be had of the nearest druggist, and will purify the system, correct the stomach and bowels, stimulate the liver and kidneys to healthy action, remove all poisonous humors and make you feel like a new man. As a spring medicine, tonic and blood Purifier it has no equal.

An exchange tells "how to preserve strawberries so that they will keep."
That's easy enough. Hide them.—Buffalo

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar Soothes the lungs convulsed with a cougn. Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

A new kind of monster potato is called the "white elephant," This is carrying the adulteration of food a little too far.— N. Y. Graphic.

If you are troubled with sores, aches, pains and general weakness of the various bodily functions, don't be deceived by the cines, etc., whose certificates of pretended cures are often paid for. Put your trust in that simple remedy called Dr. Guysott's a great Queen, and died on the 19th of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparills. It wil cure you by purifying the blood and strengthening the weak portions of your body. You will also find it very refreshing to the brain and nervous system. The proprietors receive hundreds of letters bestowing upon it the highest praise.

> " Is snoring bad for the health!" asks a correspondent. Not unless the person he sleeps with is bigger than he is.

> Get the Best Dyes. The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dye i fast and beautiful. Only 10c a ful. Only 10c, a package at druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

Four prisoners have escaped from Sing-Sing—over the guardian wall.—Rochester Post-Dispatch.

LADIES who intend to visit Balls and parties most exquisite, Or, with lovers to elope, Should not only dress in style, But should always use a while " Beeson's Alum Sulphur Soap."-25c by druggists.

"AMATEUR ACTOR" is informed that the first supe mentioned in history is Godfrey

de Bouillon.-Boston Courier. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound is to be had at the nearest drug store for a dollar. It is not claime I that this remedy will cure every disease under the sun, but that it does all that it claims to do, thousands of goodwomen know and declare.

When a coal fire is almost exhausted for want of fuel just give it a scuttle of coal, and notice how grateful it will look.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.-There is no article which so richly deserves the confidence of the public as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try them. Sold only in boxes.

DARWIN says there is a living principle in fruit. We suppose he refers to the worms—Indianapolis Scissors.

Papillon Cough Cure does not contain any drugs or chemicals; it is purely vege-table. It cures Whooping Cough, Bron-chial Cough, or tickling in the throat, and Winter Cough so prevalent in older people.

Good advice for the better-Better quit. -N. Y. Journal.

PAPILLON Catarrh Cure is soothing, does not smart or burn; it is used by insufflation, or by spraying.

THE hairdresser's widow is a relict of Is afflicted with Sore Byes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

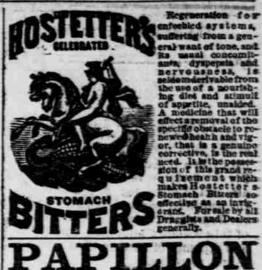
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Price, \$1.00 per bottle, six for \$5.00. Direc tions in ten languages accompany every bottle. For sale by all druggists.



SPARTANBURG. S. C., March 13, 1884.
Your most valuable medicine (Swift's Specific) has done me so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who suffer like I did. I was poisoned by forson oax, and saw not a well day for six years, until I used Swift's Specific. In the six years i used almost every kind of medicine, but none had the desired effect. After using six bottles of Swift's Specific I am restored to perfect healthwith not a sign of that august poison left!

Yours Truly, DAVID NESBITT.

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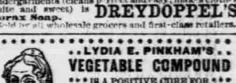
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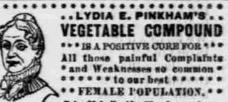
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